HONOLULU'S TERRIFIC STRUGGLE DURING HER CHINATOWN FIRE,

Bauk the 5,000 Persons Trying to Escape From a Quarantined District-The Care of the Mob - Was It Pre-arranged? Honotarta, H. L. Jan. 24. Honofulu's struggle with the hubonic plague and its employment of fire to fight the disease, culminating in the greatest fire in the history of the city, form a chapter of events more exciting than any furnished by Hawaii's recent political turmoils. Nothing will ever convince the Chinese Japanese and Hawailans of Honology that the fire, which swept nearly all their homes away on Jan. 20, was not intentional. They are firmly convinced that the Honolulu Fire Department made only a showing of efforts to fight the little blaze that finally grew Into a conflagration laying thirty acres of buildbefore a committee of white citizens had waited upon the Board of Health with a request that Chinatown be burned quickly and that in future building be allowed, no matter how thorough the fumigation. It is also a fact that for weeks before the great fire solid business men who watched the burning of the wretched rows of shacks put to the torch might have been heard to say that Honolulu ought to thank Providence if a fire would get beyond control and sweep everything away

from "Kamankapili Church to the sea." The fire that did not beyond control followed exactly the programme the white man wanted. It wiped out Chinatown in four hours. The four hours were a period of intense excitement. With the entire city threatened by a roaring fire against which not even the beginning of a contest could be made the fate of the town hanging, in fact, upon the caprice of the wind with thousands of Asiation and natives threatening to scatter from a district in which for a month they had been held by a quarantine against Black Plague, and with every white citizen called to stand guard at street corners with clubs and axe handles, to beat back the frantic hords of dirty, plague infected people whose homes were ablaze. Honolulu certainly had cause for excitement. The fire, when it once got hold of Kamankapili Church, which directly foined buildings the Board of Health intended to burn, took less than an hour to spread a reign of terror all over Chinatown. The great church building was a magnificent spectacle, when, after compelling utter retreat from it, the flames burst forth in freedom from every window in its high brick walls and streamed in the steady trade wind from every inch of the one steeple which at that time remained. An immense crowd stood outside the quarantine lines and waited for the steeple to fall. Its iron props held it upright, while it sent cinders over every roof for blocks to windward. Half an hour later a roaring, cracking volume of flames, twice the height of any structure in its path, was racing unobstructed to the waterfront, and the 5,000 people whom the authorities had not been able to move from within the quarantine lines were rushing madly to and fro in efforts to get out of Chinatown. At every crossing the one or two guards with bayonets were re-enforced by citizens. Some carried axe and pick handles, distributed freely by a hardware store, others had bits of

fence board they had been able to pick up. An uglier scene has seldom been enacted. To stand club in hand and herd in screaming women and children, and men who are only trying to save themselves and families—to threaten them with sticks as though they were so much cattleis not work a man can enjoy. But the quarantine must be maintained, as an knew, and the work was only to last until a place could be found. Then the panic stricken population was herded to Kawalahao church, a large brick and stone edifice, capable of seating a congregation of 2,500. When the fire was at its height and every citizen of Honolulu knew that a change in the wind would send the flames from end to end of the city the helpiess ones were marched to this church and placed beneath its roof, or in its grounds. The clouds of snoke made daylight gloomy as the procession left the greety flames behind. It was found out afterward that some of the Chinese at was found out afterward that some of the Chinese
did not forget even in that crisis to carry a supply
of onium and a smoking outfit. They were soon
enjoying the weed in the shades of a Christian
church. The wind did not change, the fire swept
its way to the water front, levelling everything
and then died out and the people of Honoiulu
were able to turn their attention to the great task
of looking after the victims of the conflagration. It was a stupendous pudertaking, to provide for all and at the same time to keep all hemmed in by a quarantine life. None could look after themselves while cuarded in an enclosure by military. Honoisia rose to the occasion with the agree of 20 American community. The the energy of an American community. In results of the Very energy are now cited as proof that the whole fire was planned beforehand That a melter should have been found lefor the inness coased their progress and that an evening meal should accurally be supplied to every addividual of the 5.000, proves even to the mind of some of the intelligent and educated Chinese and Languages that the configurations. idividual of the 5.000, proves even to the minds of some of the intelligent and educated Chinese and Japanese, that the conflagration was a part of a programme to rid the town of piague and that arrangements to feed the people were begun before the fire. The real explanation is in the Intense excitement of the occasion—the thorough arousing of every citizen—in the pity excited on every hand by the straggling procession of tired, ragged refugees and in the fact that Honolulu is naturally a very co-operative and liberal community. Volunteers came forward from every side and every business house appealed to was ready to do everything that was in its power. In fact, during the progress of the fire, eltizens of all serts lent their energies to pull nt their energies to 1 citizens of all serts tent their energies to pull hose, form bucket brigades or tear down buildings before dames could lay hold of them. One of the incidents of the day, which excited storms of laughter in all the excitement and hot toil, was the dragging of a hand cart jonary by a leading clergyman at one shaft and an equally well-known salo-skeeper at the other. Both was annexicated the humor of the thing. centres that were to burn for several days, the interior of the church was packed, gallery and all, with Chinese and Japanese women and chil dren. In the rulpit was the Chinese Consul, wearing the brilliantly colored costume that is familiar to Honolulu people. He was simply watching the strange and distressing scene. He announced his intention to communicate with

the Hawaiian Minister of Foreign Affairs regarding the treatment of his countrymen.

The women sat in the pews. or walked up and down the aisles, trying to comfort hungry habies. All classes were together. The dirty, ill-clad women of the lowest ranks at side by side with gorgeously attired women whose incredibly small feet had made every step of their walk an evident torture. Those feet had never touched a street before and probably never will again. Families were separated and mothers made frantic search for children. They knew that outside were several thousand men and that among them must be their husbands and farthers, but all the women and children were inside. Some of the women cat and wept, others had the characteristic stoicism of Asia and seemed unconcernedly to wait for what was coming. What two thousand white women and babase herded into a vast empty church—all hungry—for these people had no midday meal—and without any apparent proceser of a bed—what two thousand American of English orange and oughtin fuls until they were satisfied and had children and ther began to make places for children and there began lo make places for night. Six hundred blankets were distributed to the satisfied and carriers on the floor see what escape—an idea that would have been easy to carry out—and for along with the crowd.

All night long the curens of Honethin worked, preparing places for the homeless. Sunday morning found three large cames organized, and the population of Kawaiahao Church was reduced to 1,000 by Monday. It is only 1,300 at this writing —Tuesday evening—and it will be none by the end of the week. Every one of the 5,000 recole marched out of Chinatown has had a bath and new clothest to wear. They have been fed better than they were ever able to provide for themselves.

and they live in cleaner, more comfortable quarters than most of them ever occupied before. They are the wards of the community, and until they are turned loose to look after themselves, as they are able, and to relapse into the state of filth most of them love, they will be kept clean and healthy. After that another Chinatown—but it will not be a pestbreeding spot like the one just cleansed by fire, judging by public sentiment at present.

It is the unanimous opinion of the white race here that the fire was as lucky a thing as could have happened. It destroyed between \$3,000,000 and \$4,000,000 worth of property, and will result in litigation and heavy expenses for years to come, but it has wheel out a part of the city, close to the business centre, which absolutely no other agency could have made fit for habitation, in reasonable time, if at all. Already it appears to have stopped the progress of the plague. Armed Whites on Every Corner Beating

ST. MARY'S RIVER CHANNELS.

Shipowners of the Great Lakes Ask Improve-

ments to Cost Four to Six Millions. WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.-Representatives of the principal! shipowning companies of the Great Lakes made an appeal to-day before the House Committee on Rivers and Harbors for a further improvement of the channels of the St. Mary's River between Lake Superior and Huron, to cost from \$4,000,000 to \$6,000,000. They urge the construction of a 21-foot channel all through, and a duplicate for a part of the way on either side of Nebish Island. as well as the immediate improvement of the old channel through Lake George, to prevent collisions in those passages. They also asked that a part of the \$4,000,000 to \$6,000,000 be spent in improving the old lock at the Soo ship canal. The delegation also asked that the Government widen the ship canal above the lock and enlarge it otherwise.

Col. Lydecker of the Corps of Army Engineers said it would take four years to complete the improvements. When completed it would give 21 feet from Duluth to Detroit.

Harvey D. Goulder, general counsel of the Lake Carriers Association, said the Canadian ship canal was the only thing that had saved ship canal was the only thing that had saved the American shipping through the Soo River for the past year or two. Otherwise tremendous losses from delays would have resulted. In four or five years the present facilities would be entirely outgrown, and he urged that the money now appropriated for Soo River, and still unexpended, amounting to about \$1,390,000, be used at once in pushing the plans now proposed, as it would save a year in time. Next winter he would ask the committee to put the project on a continuous conmittee to put the project on a continuous con-tract basis, in order that it might move along without regions interpretable. mittee to put the project on a continuous contract basis, in order that it might move along without serious intervention or delay.

Col. Lydecker, United States Army, the engineer officer in charge of lake improvements, told the committee that he would have ready a report and specifications on these projects for the Detroit River and the Soo some time in March. He acknowledged that the supposed completion of the 21-foot channel in Detroit River had not proved true, but said there was anough money on hand to continue deepening and widening the channel during the next year, so that no further appropriation would be necessary at this time. The channel through that river, when completed according to present plans, would be 600 feet wide and 21 feet deep, except off Amherstburg, where the Canadians had stopped him from dredging too near their bank and the channel could only be 500 feet wide. He added that a survey had been made for another St. Clair Flats canal.

The committee practically assured the Carriers that means would be found to divert \$100,000 of the money on hand for Hog Lake Channel, Soo Elver, to clearing out the old channel through Lake George so that up-bound boats could use that route when running light and lessen the danger of collisions.

TO PROMOTE GEN. CORBIN.

Bill to Make Him a Major-General and

Betire Shafter With the Same Rank. WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.-A bill providing for the appointment of chaplains in the army. and the elevation of the Adjutant-General of the army from the rank of Brigadier-General to the rank and pay of a Major-General, was ntroduced to-day in the House by Representative Hull of Iowa, chairman of the Mili-tary Committee. The bill is entitled "A bill to provide a chaplain for each regiment in the United States service and for other purposes." It is in three sections, the first authorizing the President to appoint a Chaplain for each regiment in the service. The position of post Chaplain is to be abolished and provision is made for the assignment of post, Chaplains to regiments. All Chaplains must be examined meetally and physically before appointment and shall be not over 35 years of age.

The second section authorizes the President to select from the retired list of the army an officer not above the rank of Brigadier-General who may have distinguished himself during the war with Spain in command of a separate army, and to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, the officer so selected to be Major-General, U.S. A., with the pay and silowances established by law for officers of that grade on the retired list. The purpose of this section is to authorize the President to retire Gen. Shafter with the rank of Major-General. Gen. Shafter has been retired from the Regular army with the rank of Brigadier-General, but is still in active services a Major-General of volunteers. made for the assignment of post, Chaplains to Brigadier-General, but is still in active service as a Major-General of volunteers.

The last section provides that after the passage of the bill the Adjutant-General of the army shall have the rank, pay and allowances of a Major-General. Should the bill become a law Adju-Gen. Corbin will become a Major-General and retire with that rank.

DINNER AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Major-General and retire with that rank.

The President Gives One in Honor of the Philippines Commissioners

Washington, Feb. 17.-President McKinley to night gave a dinner in honor of the Philippines Commissioners and Judge Taft of Cincinrati who is to be the President of the new commission. The guests included the members of the Cabinet and prominent members of the House and Senate. Following is a list of the guests:

The Speaker of the House, the Secretary of War, the Attorney-General, the Postmaster-General, the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of the Interior, Judge William H. Taft, Dr. Jacob Gouid Schurman, Admiral Dewey, Col. Charles Denby, Prof. Daniel C. Worcester: Senators Allison, Morgan, Platt of Connecticut, Aldrich, Lodge, Turley, Pritchard, Burrows, Sewell, Wolcott, Spooner, Ross, and Culberson; Representatives Cannon, Hitt, Payne, Grosvenor, Hopkins, Dalzell, Hepburn, Loud, McCall, Maddox, Henry A. Cooper, Walsworth, Cousins, William H. Moody, Henry D. Clayton, Landis, Sibley, Robert L. Henry, Heatwole and Dick; the Hon, John A. Kasson, the Hon, William Whiting of Massachusetts, the Hon, Charles H. Allen, Assistant Secretary Of the Navy; Assistant Secretary Cortelyou, Mr. John R. MacArthur and Mr. Charles M. Pepper. General, the Secretary of the Navy, the Secre-

MACRUM'S CHARGES.

Consul Hay Directed to Investigate Them and Report by Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 .- Following its action of yesterday in arranging for an unofficial inquiry into the charges of ex-Consul Macrum that the British censor at Durban had opened and read his official mail, the State Department to-day decided to secure information on the subject in the quickest and most direct way, and to that end telegraphed to Adelbert S. Hay, United States Consul at Pretoria, to investigate Mr. Macrum's allegations. Mr. Hay was instructed to report by telegraph as soon as possible. As the despatches which Mr. Macrum says were read by the censor are part of the records of the Pretoria consulate and not the tersonal property of Mr. Macrum, an examination of the flies is considered by the Department officials as the quickest method of getting at the face's in the case. Mr. Macrum has not filed his charges with the Department, and the investigation is the result of his statement to the newspapers. ment to-day decided to secure information on ment to the newspapers.

Arrested for Libelling Senator Taliaferro. WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 .- Jay G. Holland, 30 years old, who says he is a citizen of Jacksonville, Fig., was arrested last evening on a warrant charging him with criminal libel against Senator James P. Taliaferro of Florida. The warrant was sworn out by Joseph W. Haddock, also of Jacksonville, who is a messenger in the Senate. The warrant charges Holland with having published a defamatory article against the Senator on Feb. 13, in the New York Journal. The newspaper publication charged that Major W. G. Bathers of the Army had unlawfully disposed of 215,000 pounds of Government bacon and that the officer, the Senator and one other person were to divide the profits.

Battleship Kentucky Will Be Completed

Washington, Feb. 17. - The general inspector of the battleship Kentucky at Newport News, Va., has reported to the Navy DepartOLD COACH CONCERN FAILS

ABBOTT-DOWNING COMPANY OF CON-CORD, N. H., GOES DOWN.

It Was the Oldest Carriage Manufactory in the United States—Its Concord Conches Known All Over the World—The Fa-mous Deadwood Coach Built There. CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 17 .- At a meeting of the Directors of the Abbot-Downing Company today, it was voted to make an assignment to Abbot Treadwell of this city and Gerald Wy-

man of Boston for the benefit of the creditors. No cause is given for the assignment. Assignee Treadwell says the liabilities of the company are \$200,000 and the nominal assets \$600,000. The business was originated by Lewis Downing in 1813, and is the oldest carriage factory in the United States. In 1872 the present corporation was formed.

The first Concord wagon was built in 1818, and the first coach was finished in June, 1827, and sold to John Shepard, a tavern keeper of Salisbury, N. H. The works gained the wides fame by making the Concord stage coach, which is known all over the world. No year has passed since that they have not shipped more or less of these to various parts of the world. They have constructed about three thousand up to the present time.

thousand up to the present time.

In the museum of the Post Office Department at Washington is exhibited an old Concord stage coach to show the manner of carrying mails in the West. The coach was built by this firm in 1888 for the Rocky Mountain country, and was the first to carry the mails in Montana. It was cantured by the Indians in 1877, and recaptured by Gen. Howard. In the same year it carried Gen. Sherman while on his tour of inspection from Fort Ellis te Helena, 108 miles, in eight hours without a break or an injury.

Helena, 108 miles, in eight hours without a break or an injury.

The original Deadwood stage coach was built at the shops in 1883. It was shipped around the Horn to the Pioneer Stage Company in California in 1864, and after many years of hard service in carrying the express, mails and bassengers through the mountains it was secured by Col. William F. Cody and crossed the ocean with his Wild West show.

The company maintains an office at 120 West Strictleth street, New York and at 52 Oliver street, Boston. In New York they have a repair shop with forty-five mechanics under the management of Abbot Treadwell, Vice-President of the company.

CAPT. REYNOLDS REPORTS AGAIN How W. F. Miller Got Away, Though

Watched-More Arrests Expected. At Chief Devery's request, a second report on the flight and capture of William F. Miller of the Franklin Syndicate has been submitted by Capt. James G. Reynolds. Capt. Reynolds says that early in November he tried in vain to get several depositors in the syndicate to make complaints against Miller, and that on Nov. 21 he wrote to the State Superintendent of Banking enclosing one of the syndicate circulars and suggesting that it was a violation of the banking laws. The Superintendent replied that the State Banking Department could do nothing state Banking Department could do nothing in the matter. The Grand Jury indicted Miller at 2 o'clock on Nov. 24. All that day Capt, Reynolds had two detectives watching Millers office. A haif hour before the indictment, Miller left the building. As soon as the warrants were issued some detectives were sent to Col, Ammon's office. Miller had been there and had departed. That was the last the police saw of Miller.

were issued some detectives were sent to Col. Ammon's office, Miller had been there and had departed. That was the last the police saw of Miller.

When John J. Daily came to him and announced his appointment as assignee for Miller. Capt. Reynolds was satisfied, he says, that Miller in some way unknown to him had been informed of the action of the Grand Jury. The day following word was received that Miller was in Montreal and by Chief Devery's orders Capt. Reynolds immediately went there. After several days of unsuccessful search he returned, satisfied, however, that the information furnished him as to Miller's whereabouts had been correct. On Feb. 6, as told in his former report, he followed a man to Montreal, saw the man meet Miller on the street, and on the Captain's making himself known. Miller voluntarily accompanied him to this city.

The name of the man who was followed to Montreal is not given. Capt. Reynolds says in closing: "I believe implicitly that from the source I received the Miller information. I will receive more that will lead to the arrest of the ringleaders of this swindle, and the ends of justice be served."

No Opposition to the Retention of Present Board of Officers.

The Lotos Club elected its committee last night that is to nominate candidates for the offices of the club for the coming year. There had been a good deal of talk to the effect that the nominating committee proposed by the "regulars," the men who have for years sup-ported the present administration of the club, was to be opposed by a ticket made up of men who would put in nomination an entirely new

was to be opposed by a ticket made up of men who would put in nomination an entirely new set of officers.

The very hint that an attempt was to be made to elect an opposition committee was sufficient to bring to last night's meeting a very heavy representation of the supporters of the existing administration. The opposition saw that it was outnumbered and forebore to put any ticket in the field. A committee in sympathy with the present administration was elected by the casting of a single ballot. The statement of the treasurer of the club, which was read at the meeeting showed that there was \$100,000 in the treasury.

Bankrupt Farmer Van Rensselaer. Cortlandt H. Van Rensselaer, a clerk, and Mary E. Van Rensselaer residing at 142 West Eleventh street, who have been partners engaged in farming at Seneca Falls, N.Y., have flied a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities \$2,530 and no assets. Nearly all the debts were contracted in Seneca Falls in 1890, and there are twenty-seven creditors, principally for merchandise. There is due Herman Tove-shof of this city \$300 for rent for which a judg-ment was obtained on Jan. 25, 1897.

Spasms Due to Hypnotic Influence?

READING, Pa., Feb. 17,-Medical men report a strange case in a young man named George Ziegler of East Reading. While perfectly conscious he is seized with spasms so violent that six men can hardly hold him. It is charged that a friend has him under hypnotic influence. The spasms occur almost daily at the same hour.

"A Good Maxim is Never Out of Season."

Neither is a good family medicine, like Hood's Sarsaparilla. It tones up the system, cures catarrh, rheumatism, scrofula and all stomach troubles, and wards off sickness. All who are weak and worn by the effects of illness or overwork find in its use appetite, strength and health. Disordered Stomach - " Now-a-

days I can eat anything I wish because Hood's Sarsaparilla keeps my stomach in order." H. Stone, Sherborn, Mass. Catarrh - "Hood's Sarsaparilla has cured my husband's catarrh troubles, and given me relief from sick headache."

Mrs. J. W. Morris. Binghamton, N. Y. Hoods Sarsapatilla Never Disappoints

ANOTHER PHENCH SPY CASE.

disappearance of an Accused Official o (Special cable despatch to THE BUN.)

Paris, Feb. 17.—A Semite named Phillip, who was an official in the Ministry of Marine, has mysteriously disappeared and it is supposed that he has fied either to England or the United

Phillip was accused of espionage and of offering to supply to Great Britain information which he pretended to have in his possession about the operations of Boer agents in Europe He demanded 25,000 france for divulging this intelligence. A council of inquiry met at the Ministry of Marine to discuss the case, but meanwhile Phillip disappeared. The Nationalist papers describe this as "another affaire."

TAX ON DEPARTMENT STORES.

The Prussian Government Yields to the De mands of Small Shopkeepers.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. BERLIN, Feb. 17.-The Prussian Government has yielded to the agitation of the small shopkeepers and has sent a bill to the Assembly for the taxation of the big department stores. This bill provides for a tax of 2 per cent. on all stores whose annual income is a million or more marks. It is believed that the bill will

GERMAN STEAMSHIP EARNINGS.

Dividend of 8 Per Cent. Declared by the Hamburg-American Line. Special Cable Despatch to THE BUX.

BERLIN, Feb. 17.-The earnings of the Hamburg-American Steamship Line for 1899 were 18,000,000 marks. an increase of 4,000, 000 marks over the preceding year. The directors have decided to declare a dividend of 8 per cent. and to increase the share capital to 80,000,000 marks.

INFLUENZA IN BERLIN.

t Is Raging Among Rich and Poor and the Hospitals Are Overcrowded

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUB.

BERLIN, Feb. 17.—The winter has been so anhealthful that the hospitals are overcrowded and a number of temporary buildings have been erected on the grounds of several of these institutions. Influenza and several attendan maladies are raging among the rich and poor

SAIONY'S COAL PAMINE. Factories and Rallways Affected Thousands Out of Work.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. BERLIN, Feb. 17.-The coal famine in Saxon; assuming alarming proportions. The rail way passenger traffic has been reduced, thousands of men employed in factories ar out of work and the municipalities are taxed to their utmost to cope with outdoor pauper

Aid for Germans to Go to Paris

Special Cable Despa ch to TER BUN. Berian, Peb. 17.-The local legislative bod at Karlsruhe has voted 50,000 marks to assist workmen and tradesmen who desire to visit the Paris Exposition.

Assertion and the state of the

OMARA, Neb., Feb. 17.-The Lincoln car.

built at the opening of the war, is to be placed by the city of Omaha in a public building, it plans of Omaha colored people do not miscarry. For many years this curious piece of railroad equipment has been occupying a vacant lot at the Union Pacific yards with other cast-off rolling stock. The company bought the car shortly after the

Lincoln funeral and used it in the far West as a pay car, it being especially desirable for this purpose, as it had within its sides, concealed by upholstering and mahogany, half-inch boiler plates. They were placed there as a protection to prevent President Lincoln being shot while at the front, where he frequently went in this armored car. The glass was long since removed and the windows are boarded up. The steps have decayed and fallen off and all the fine trimmings have rotted away.

The negroes of Omaha propose to have the City Council appropriate money to secure the car, have it restored as nearly as possible to its appearance when President Lincoln used it, and place it in a public building in the city as a curlosity. Dr. M. O. Ricketts, the well-known colored dootor, is behind the plan. A monster petition has been prepared, but the negroes want the sole honor of the movement. Mayor Moores is a Civil War veteran and looks upon the plan with favor. The Union Pacific has not indicated what it will accept for the car, but the ordinion is expressed that it will be donated to the city. The old car has a number of builet holes and shell marks on it. botler plates. They were placed there as a

WITH THE LORD MAYOR'S THANKS.

acknowledgment of the Receipt of Boston's Transvanl Fund Contribution.

Boston, Peb. 17.-Boston subscribers have already sent £1,000 to the Transvaul fund and in response Frederick Warren, Jr., the Treasurer of the British South African Patriotic Fund, has received the following letter from the Lord Mayor of London, acknowledging the receipt of the first installment of the fund raised in and about Boston.

"THE MANSION HOUSE, LONDON, Jan. 31, 1900.

"DEAR SIR:-It has afforded me great pleasire to receive your letter inclosing 1,000 pounds sterling for the Transvaal war as a first installment of the British South African patriotic collection at Boston, U. S. A. I shall be glad if you will convey my sincere thanks to the subscribers and assuse them how much and my fellow citizens appreciate this festation of sympathy on the part of the F and colonial-born residents in and around Bos-ton, who, while living and prospering in a friendly nation, yet turn their thoughts to their old home in the mother country in a period of stress and anxiety. The inclosed will briefly tell you how the fund is being administered. "Yours truly, ALFRED J. NEWTON, Mayor."

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 .- The gunboat Machias left San Juan for Pensacola, the training ship Essex arrived at San Juan and the training Essex arrived at San Juan and the training ship Adams left San Diego for Magdalena Bay. Lower California, all to-day.

Hear Admiral Farquhar has been instructed on his return to the United States in April to proceed with the flagship New York and such vessels as may be able to enter the harbor, to Galveston, Tex., to attend a local celebration.

KILLED AT FORT BLISS.

The Regulars Tried to Get Two of Their Company Out of the Local Jail—They Shot Down the Guard and Their Leader Was Shot Down in Return by the Jailer. EL Paso, Tex., Feb. 17 .- At 5 o'clock this morning a squad of negro soldiers, led by Corporal James Hull of Company C. Tweaty-fifth In-

fantry, of Fort Bliss, went to the city jail to liberate two of their comrades held there for a petty offence. The soldiers were armed with Krag-Jorgensen rifles and their leader carried an ax to be used in breaking into the prison. Newton Stewart was on guard. He fired one shot at two of the raiders who had entered the

office and was shot twice through the body.

shot at two of the raiders who had entered the office and was shot twice through the body, one shot coming from behind him, through a window and passing through his lungs. He died in a few minutes after being taken to the hospital.

Jailer Dick Blacker, noted as a crack shot, was sleeping in an adjoining room, the door of which was open. He heard the noise after Stewart had been shot and sat up in bed to look into the outer office. Corporal Hull had his gun pointed at Blacker as he sat up. Blacker reached for his six-shooter and fired. The bail passed through the lower part of Hull's heart, but the soldier managed to run a block before he fell and died. The soldiers then riddled the police station with bullets, but failed to strike Blacker, although the bullets were buried in the wall all about his bed. He shot only once because he said he could not see for the smoke. Posses were quickly organized and went in pursuit of the soldiers, but they escaped to the post, leaving the axe and two rifes behind.

Chief of Police Lockhart, Sheriff Boone and others went to the post and demanded the surrender of the negroes. Capt Loughborough the commanding officer, agreed to aid them in every way in his power and will arrest the suspects. He has issued orders prohibiting negro soldiers from coming to town in the future. Excitement ran high for a time to-day, but the civil officers say there will be no mob violence. Newton Stewart was a rough rider. Trouble between the negro soldiers and civil officers and several clashes have already taken place. Some time ago a ranger went to the post to arrest a negro accused of highway robbery and the soldier's comrades made a dash to release the prisoner. The ranger was compelled to over the men with his revolver and call on the army officers to assist him before he was allowed to take the prisoner to jail. The soldiers have been in the habit of coming to town, getting drunk and creating disurbances.

The body of the dead negro was removed from the Morgue to Fort Bliss this afternoon.

MANNER OF CHICKERING'S DEATH. Physician Who Had Attended Him Believes It Was Purely Accidental.

James B. Mitchell, private secretary of the late Congressman Chickering, who met his death by falling or jumping from the window of his room at the Grand Union Hotel last week, arrived in this city last night and went the Grand Union Hotel. With him were J. N. House, an old time friend of the Congressman and clerk of the House Committee on Railroads and Canals, of which Mr. Chickering was the chairman, and Sergeant-at-Arms Moore. They too registered at the Grand Union.

Mr. Mitchell said that the prime object of his visit to the city was to secure the effects of Mr. Chickering from the Coroner's Office. He said that he had called up the Coroner's Office on the telephone and had been told that the effects were in the safe and could not be delivered

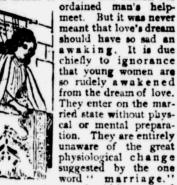
of whom are relatives or intimate friends of the family.

Mr. and Mrs. Gershel were married in this city in 1850. Mrs. Gershel was Miss Henrietta Cohen. Mr. Gershel and his five sons are engaged in the cloak manufacturing business, the lather being one of the ploneers of the business in this city. the firm name originally being Gershel, Rosended & Co. Among those at the wedding anniversary last night were Mrs. Richard K. Fox. Mr. and Mrs. G. Falk, Mr. and Mrs. Mahrbach, Mr. and Mrs. Heyman Vogel, Mr. and Mrs. M. Young, Mr. and Mrs. M. Weiner and Mr. and Mrs. E. Steifel.

St. Louis Not Reported.

The American liner St. Louis, which sailed from Southampton on Feb. 10, and was due here yesterday morning, had not been re-ported at 1 o'cock this morning. She may be enchored outside the bar, invisible in the snow storin.

"There's nothing half so sweet in life as love's young dream." It was meant to be so when woman was



meant that love's dream should have so sad an awaking. It is due chiefly to ignorance that young women are so rudely a wakened from the dream of love. They enter on the married state without physcal or mental preparation. They are entirely unaware of the great physiological change suggested by the one word "marriage."

Every young woman should be prepared for that change. There should be no neglect of irregularities. The perfect health of the peculiarly womanly organs should be the daily care. Thousands of women who entered in marriage unprepared, and passed from irregularities to debilitating drains, inflammation, ulceration and female weakness, have been altogether and absolutely cured by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. This great medicine is not a cure-all, but a specific for the chronic diseases peculiar to women. It does one

weak women strong and sick women well. "For two years I had been a sufferer from chronic diseases and female weakness." writes Mrs. Allen A. Bolson, of 1125 Rodman Street. Philadelphia, Pa "I had two doctors, who only relieved me for a time. My nicce advised me to take Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. I did, and have been highly benefited. I am now a strong woman, and can recommend Dr. Pierce's aedicines to all similarly efficied."

thing perfectly; it makes

REGULARS IN A JAIL RAID. THE FORSYTHE WAIST.

Opening Monday, February the Nineteenth

REAL RUMCHUNDA WAISTS AND SQUARES.

These goods are new to our agents, who are constantly searching the

markets of the World, and our display will produce a profound sensation. Nothing like it has ever been attempted before. Ladies going abroad this year will find Waists made from the Real Rum-

chunda Squares extremely fashionable. We have them in larger assortment, and in more exclusive styles than any house in Europe. Our Waists are beautifully matched, and more desirable in every way,

being made on the Forsythe Model. Also stocks of the same. The Colorings and combinations of color are exquisite and the variety so great, a description is out of the question. Three windows will be given up

to this show. Special Exhibit on Third floor, where you may buy the Waists and Neckwear to match, or the pattern lengths as you desire.

JOHN FORSYTHE, "The Waist House." 865 BROADWAY.

Illinois Central Cuts Grain Rates to the Gulf to Meet Eastern Reductions.

CRICAGO, Feb. 17.—In consequence of the alleged secret cutting of grain rates by the ines from Chicago to the Atlantic coast the Illinois Central has made an open reduction of three cents for 100 pounds in the rate on corn for export from Illinois places to New Orleans. The new rate is 12 cents, which is practically the rate which has been made secretly from Chicago to New York on all kinds of grain moving in the past three weeks. All other Guif lines will reduce their rates.

The Grand Trunk and Vanderbilt lines are

accusing each other of first breaking the agreement to maintain a rate of 20 cents on export grain. The Michigan Central during the past hree weeks has carried twice as much grain and flour as the Grand Trunk, and the Lake

and flour as the Grand Trunk, and the Lake Shore and Nickel Plate have been carrying a great deal more than they do when rates are about equal by all lines. Last week the Pennsylvania lines succeeded in greatly increasing their tonnage of grain and flour, and the Grand Trunk also made a considerable gain. It is reasonable to suppose that these lines secured their increase in traffic by cutting under the secret rates of the Vanderbilt roads.

The Presidents of the Eastern lines will meet in New York on next Wednesday and try to agree to make a rate of 15 cents from Chicago to New York on grain for export. At the meeting here last week of the Central Freight Association it was proposed to reduce the tariff rate from 20 cents to 18 cents, but the proposition was voted down, because the officials knew it would be impossible for any road maintaining a rate of 18 cents to get any of the business, as it was actually moving at a rate of 12 cents.

President Callaway says the New York Central can afford to carry grain from Buffalo to the side of a transatlantic steamer in the harbor of New York for less than four cents a hundred pounds. He made this statement to prove that the Eric Canni could never be improved so as to divert the grain trails from the railroads. Grain has been carried by the York for eight cents, but a lighterage charge of three cents was added. It is said that the charge of three cents is greatly in excess of the cars in New York to the ocean steamships.

Special Sessions Justices at the time of his conviction to make the appeal in order that an authoritative ruling on the question might be obtained. Mr. Sitz's counsel have found a decision in the case of the State of New York against the Buffaio Fish Company, in which Justice Lambert decided that the New York Game laws were unconstitutional sofar as prohibiting the importation of game into the State at any season unless it was proved that the article imported was a menace to the public health or morals. Counsel for Mr. Sitz, Kantrowitz & Esberg of 320 Broadway, say that this decision upholds them in their contention that the law under which a fine was imposed on Mr. Sitz was unconstitutional.

State Commerce Commission Resigns. The State Commerce Commission, of which ex-Mayor Schleren of Brooklyn was the Chairman and which made a report to the Governor last month, has resigned, having completed its work. The commission recommended the appointment of another commission to carry on the work which it begun.

Bronz Carpenters Demand Higher Wages. The union carpenters in the borough of The ronx made a demand yesterday for \$3.25 a day and an eight-hour work day, to go into effect this week. Most of the carpenters belong to the United Brotherhood of Carpenters.

OBITUARY.

The Rev. Maunsell Van Rensselaer, D. D. LL. D., of this city died after a short illness yes terday morning, at Lakewood, N. J., where he was temporarily living. Dr. Van Rensselner was born in Albany, April 15, 1819. He was a son of the late John S. Van Rensselaer of that city and a grandson of the late Kiliaen K. Van Rensselaer, being in direct line of descent from the founder of the Van Rensselaer family in this country. He was educated at the Albany Academy and at Union College. In 1838 he was graduated from the General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church. He was admitted to hely orders on June 27, 1841. In 1850 he became President of Devoe College, Niagara City, and in 1872 he was elected President of Hobart College at Geneva. He resigned the presidency of Hobart in 1876 and went to Europa with his family. During the last years of his life he made his home in this city. Dr. Van Rensselaer received the degree of dector of divinity from Hebart College in 1860 and the degree of dector of laws from Union College in 1874. He leaves a widow, a daughter, two sons and eleven grandchidiren. a son of the late John S. Van Rensselaer of that

eleven grandchidren.

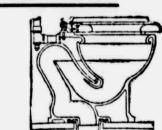
Mrs. Hannah Letson West, wife of Nichelas E. West, proprietor of Green Gables, Pleasure Bay, New Jersey, died yest-gray of Bright's disease. She was the daughter of Joseph and Hannah Letson and was born at Long Branch in 1838. Mrs. West, as bostess of Green Gables, was widely known. Vice-President Hobert was a guest at Green Gables last Summer. Ex-President Henjamin Harrison. Ex-Senator David B. Hill and other statesmen have enjoyed dinner prepared by Mrs. West.

prepared by Mrs. West.

The Rev. George W. Nichids, D. D., who died on Friday at his home in Norwalk, Conn., was the son of a dergyman, the Rev. Samuel Nichids, D. D. He was born May 12 1817, in Fairfield, Herkimer county, N. Y. After completing a course in Bedford Academy he was graduated from Yale College in 1835 and from the Episcopai Theological Seminary in 1837, when he was ordained a minister. He retired about twenty years ago, making his permanent home in Norwalk. He was married twice, but both wives are dead. He had no children. He published several volumes

Edwin C. Sturges died on Friday at his residence at 141 East Eighteenth street. He was 62 years old and was born in this city. He was a director of the Continental National Bank and a member of the Century Club. Of recent years he had been engaged in the management of several large eryates, one of them being that of the late Samuel C. Mitchell, who was Mr. Sturges's father-in-law.

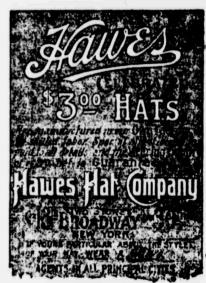
The Silentis Water Closet.



The quietest operating Water Closes vet produced. Unequalled from & Sanitary Standpoint.

THE J. L. MOTT IRON WORKS, 84-90 Beekman Street,

103 Fifth Are. Established 1878.



AGED MAN LONG MISSING.

Son-in-Law Says an Offer Was Made to Re turn Him for a Reward. Moses J. Van Name 82 years old, disappeared from his home at 161 Heberton avenue. Port Richmond, Staten Island, on Jan. 8, and is still missing. William A. Sloan, his son-in-law, with whom he lived has searched in vain for him. Sloan says he was in Richmond week ago and met three men whom he knew and who talked with him about the lost Van Name, He relused to give their name, but, according to his story, they asked him whas reward he was offering for the return of his father-in-law. He told them he had not set any

ount. One of the men, an Irishman, then amount. One of the p.en, an Irishman, then said;
"Well, Sloan, if you make the reward large enough there will be no doubt of your finding the old man. If a sufficient amount of money is produced, you will soon get him."
Sloan said that the men finally got him to promise that he would give \$75.

Graduate of Schoolship Killed. Saratoga, Feb. 17.-The parents of Arthus W. Heaslip, a recent graduate of the schoolship St. Marys, received word to day that he had been instantly killed by falling sixty feet from the mast of the New York schooner Jennic Tubbs on Jan. 31, and had been buried at sea.

JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN.

Mounted Policeman J. L. Haver was thrown from his horse yesterday morning in Central Park near the Weisser status and received such severe bruises on the thigh and hip that he had to be carried to his house.

The Department of Hichways has completed plans for a small park in the triangle at 100th and 107th streets, between West End avenue and Broadway. The park will be turfed and a dower bed will be laid out in the centre of the plot.

Keep Well with Good Food

> Proper Selection of Food The Sure Way to Get Well And Keep Well. Use **GRAPE-NUTS**

"While getting over the grip, and while my stomach was so irritable I could not eat anything without distress, I found I could take a dish of Grape-Nuts with rich milk, and feel built up like I had eaten a full meal, and yet have none of the un-pleasant effects of indigestion. I wish

people knew its worth. 'It seems to me trained nurses and physicians could use it to such good advantage. It is really the most nourishing and easily digested foot I ever tried."
Mrs. Myra J. Tuller, 1023 Troost Ave.,

Kansas City, Mo. Grape-Nuts Food is now recommended by physicians all over the United States. They know it contains the delicate particles of phosphate of potash obtained from the natural grains. This is the element Nature uses with albumen of the food to build the soft gray substance in the nerve centers, brain and solar plexus, in the human body. The effect is in some ways like a stimulant, but does not wear

off, for it is a natural rebuilding.

Grape-Nuts can be made into a great many different and palatable dishes. The Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich., the pure food manufacturers, offer to pay a reasonable sum for new and desirable recipes which may meet with their approval. Ladies are requested to experiment and send in their recipes. As an illustration: A most delicious mock pumpkin pie can be made from Grape-Nuts after the following recipe: Pour boiling water over 1/2 cup Grape-Nuts, let stand 10 minutes; add 2 eggs, 4 tablespoonsful of sugar, 2 cups sweet milk, 1/2 teaspoon of ginger, I teaspoon mixed spices. Stir over slow fire until thoroughly boiled. Bake pie dough in deep pan. When done, put in prepared Grape-Nuts, return to oven and brown.

D